

William & William H. Jessup, AT LAW, MONTHOSE, Ph. Practice in Susque Wm. H. Jessup, » AT LAW, YOTA BY PUBLIC, AND COMMIS We DEEDE, for the State of New York, will and thrusted to him while promptness and fidelity. To Square, occupied by Hon, William Jessip: Bentley & Fitch, AT LAW, AND BOUNTY LAND AGENTS, the Court House, Mantrose, Pa. nisuite. Albert Chamberlin. AT LAW, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. theretory A. Bushnell. COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office over S. 1 Store Sugremanna Depor, Pa-11v1 William N. Grover, TLAW, STLOUIS, MISSOUR, Practices only to come of RECORD, and devotes binacif chicky to a busines from should will receive prompt at both 40 theanut support ber 25, 125,-13 Loyd & Webster, Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Corper, and Sheet Ir-Winnow Sash, Panel Boors, Window Dilnda, Latt and Kindrof Hullding Materials. Tin Shop Sout and Carpenter Shop near Methodist Church. .....A. L. WEIMTER. April 14, 1559.---ohn W. Cobb, M. E. spared to practice MEDICINE and SURGERY, insult in Montrose, Pas, and will strictly attend which he may be favored. OFFICE over Z. ortie Scarle's Hotel. . Co., Pa., March 2, 1859-41 Dr. A. Gifford. NTIST. Office over F. B. Chandler's Store, intion will be given to inserting Teeth on Gold : require 1556 - 1 Dr. G. Z. Dimock. CON, has permanently locatedhinese a county, 1's. OFFICE over Wilso carie's Hotel. ideings al Dr. E. F. Wilmot of the Allopathic and Homeopathic Colleges and Elizabeth St., hearly opposite the M. E. May lot, 1567-415 Br. H. Smith. ON DENTIST. Businence and office the Baptist church (North side.) in Mon a ticular attention will be given to invert decaving teeti d Silves plate, and to filling C D. Virgil RESIJENT DENTIST, MONTROSE, PA. 06, The at the Franklin Ruszl. Room No. 2. The attrict work for those or Survey plate done in the of the Art. (All Jobs warranted. April 7, 1886-1001 R. Thaver, B. IHBYCI, AND SUBGLON, MUSTACE, Pa. Office in the y2n25 Abel Turrell BUGK MEDICINES: CHEMICALS, pressure, Varnisher, Window Glass-Liq esterri Ginsware, Wall Paper, Jawoiny, Jamery, Furgigal Jaramirenta, Trasses A Byestuit's Varnisher AW indow Glassilly Crokerri Glassilly Internieta Trasser, Sector of the Intrimetal Trasser, Actor and Agent for all of the most popular leatent loca, Pai Chandler & Jessup. ALE IN DEY GOODS, Ready Made Cicthing Go an and Stationery, etc., Public Avenne, Morradar, i nite br Post Brothers, DRY GOODS. Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, etc., corner of Turnpike street and Public Ave J. Lyons & Son.. DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crocker , Melodious, and Sheet Music, &c.; also, caf business—Public Avenue, Morraces, Pa., 1 , A. LTON Read & Co., DET GOOLS, Drug, Medicine, Psinis, Olla nware, Crockery, Iron, Cioda, Watches, Jew-'triumery, &C. Brock Block, Mosracaz, "triumery, &C. Brock Block, Mosracaz, With Baldwin & Allen. t had Renat Desiers in Flaur, Salt, Port, Flah, Seed, Gandies, Chever and Timothy seed. Also stins triggers, Molarees, Syrnins, Tea, Coffee, &c., Mr. Avenne, one door below J. Etheridge's Z. Cobb HOI'ERIES, &c., at the store overs, Montrose, Pa. 417, 1859.-11 ecently occupied

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The share of the state

I mention thus now, at the opening of my remarks, for the purpose of making three comments upon it. The first I have already around estimation in the show that an introductory topic; the second is to show that eption against the Little Giant." e government themselves expected and looked forward to. The chief danger to this purpose of the Republi an party is not just now the revival of the African slave trade, or the passage of a Congressional slave the gentleman is notatken; thirdly, to give him an opportunity to correct it. (A voice-," that he won't code, or the deciaring of a new, second Dred Scott decision, making slavery lawful in all the States Those are not pressing us just now. They are not quite ready yet. The authors of these measures know that we are too strong for them; but they will be upon us in due time, and we will be grappling with them hast to hand, if they are not now headed o")a. In the first place, in regard to this matter being a the." I have found that it is not entirely safe, one is misrepresented under his very nose to llow the missepresentation to go uncont upose, here at the outset, not only to say off. They are not now the chief danger to the pur pose of the Republican organization; but the mos that this is a misrepresentation, but to show conclu-sive of that it is so; and you will hear with nae, while I read a couple of extracts from that very "memora-ble" debate with Judge loughas hat year, to which this dewapaper refers. It was in the first pitched battle wills benator Douglas and myself had, at the town for Outawa. I spoke, and the language was re-ported from me which I will now read. Having been previous reading an extract I continued as follows: "Yow gentlemen." I don't want to read at any greater length, but this is the true complexions of all misrepresentation, but to show minent danger that now threatens that purpose, that insidious Douglas Popular Sovereigney. This the miner and sapper. While it does not propose to revive the African slave trade, nor to pass a slave code, nor to make a second Dred Scott decision. It is preparing us for the onslaught and charge of these ultimate enemies, when they shall be ready to come on, and the word of compared for them to ad-vance shall be given. I say this Douglas, Popular Sovereignty-for there is a broad distinction, as I reaser length, but this is the true complexion of all have ever said in regard to the institution of slav understand it, between that article and a genuine I have ever said in regard to the institution of slav-ery shd the black race. This is the whole of it, and anything that argues me into his idea of perfect so popular sovereignty: I believe there is a genuine popular sovereignty. said gud political equality with the negro, is but 'r pecipus and fantastic armitgement of words, by which a man can pròre a horse chestnut to be p I think a definition of a genuine popular sovereighty, in the abstract, would be about this-that each man shall do precisely as he pleases with hinself, and with all those things which exclusively concern him. staut horse. I will say here, while upon this end at'I have no purpose directly or indirectly ,t Applied to government, this principle would be, that a general government shall do all those things which intergue with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do sog and I have no inclusion to do so. I have no ertain to it, and all the local governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters arphie to introduce political and social equality be precisely as they picase in respect to those matters which exclusively concern them. I understand that this government of the United. States, under which we live, is based upon this principle, and I am mis-understood if it is supposed that I have any war to the white and black races. There is a phys ical difference between the two, which in my judge-mentarility probably forever forbid their living togeth-manual and the state of the state of the state of the state in appin the footing of perfect equility, and inasmuch, is it accounts a necessity that there must be a 'di-kerente, I as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of make upon that principle. Now, what is Judge Houghas's Popular Sovereign. ty? It is, as a principle no other than that, if one man chooses to make a slave of another man, neither that other man or anybody else has a right to object. the rice to which I belong, having the superior po-sition. I have never cald anything to the contrary, but I hold that notwithstanding all this, there is no (Cheers and hughter.) Applied in government, as he seeks to apply it, it is this—it, in a new territory reasch in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the nageral rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, the right to like, liberty, and the it is to apply a, it is also in a new period y into which a few people here beginning to enter for the purpose of making their homes, they choose to wither exclude slavery from their limits, or to estabif inserver, one right to me, morely, and the pursuit of pappiness. I hold that he is as much ep-itiled to these as the white man. I agree with Judge lish it there, however one or the 'other may affect Dought, he is not my equal in many respects cer-tainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellec-tual succements. But in the right to cut the bread, the persons to be enslaved, or the infinitely greater number of persons who are afterward to inhabit that tergiory, or the other members of the families of without linve of any goody else, which his own hand ean as help my equal, and the equal of Judge Doug-las, and the equal of every living man." mities, of which they are but an incipient sember, or the general head of the family of States as parent of all-however their action may affect Uppn a subsequent occession, when the reason for making a statement like this recurred, I said: "While I was it the hotel to-day an elderly genone or the other of these, there is no power or right to interfere. That is Douglas's Pepular Sovereignty. applied. themin (alid upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the "negroes and white prople." While I had not pro-He has a good deal of trouble with his Popular The may a good dean of trouble with dis robustar Sovereignty. His explanations explauatory of ex-planations explained are interminable (laughter). The most lengthy and, as I suppose, the most ma-turely considered of his long series of explanations, is his great essay in Harper's Magazine (laughter). will not attempt to eather mone the robust theorem. iosedito in self on this occasion to say much on that sufject, yet as the question was asked me I thought i would openpy perhaps five minutes in saying some-I would be used to it. I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been indiver of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black press-that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negross, nor of qualify them to hold effice, or intermarry with white been be and I will say in addition to this that I will not attempt to onter upon any very thorough investigation of his argument; as there made and pre-sented. I will nevertheless occupy a good portion of your time here in drawing your attention to certain points in it. Such of you as muy have read this and points in the Such vision as may have read una document, will have perceived that the Judge, early in the document quotes from two persons as belong-ing to the Republican party without naming them, All begins of the provide and the proprior and the provide and the provide and the provide and th ple : and I will say in addition to this that there is a fluysical difference between the white and black sacing which I believe will forever forbid the two races gving together of terms of social and po-litical equility. And insamuch as they cannot so live, which they do, remain together, there must be

the second secon While I am here upon this subject, I crimot but express gratitude that this true view of this element

NEWS OFFICE. A LORA CITY ILLUSTRATED NEWNPAPERS MAD . Jan. 1, 1559. Millinery

Miss D. CHAPKAN formely of Brooklyn, is local the tiltadist de Jesup's block, where she will try Monthly book they four ber wild their custom.

of discond amongst us-as I believe it is-is attract I do not believe Govre and more attention ornor Seward uttered that sentiment because I: had done so before, but because he reflected, npon this subject, and saw the truth about it. Nor do I be-lieve because Gor. Seward or I attered it, that Mr. live because Gov. Seward or I attered 1, that is live because Gov. Seward or I attered 1, that is likekman of Pennsylvania, in different language, since that time, has declared his belief in the atter antegonism which exists between the principles of it mond sharery. You see we are multiplying. berty and slavery. You see we are multiplying -Applause and laughter.) Now while I am speaking f Iligkman, let me say, I know but little about him. I have never seen him, and know scarcely anything about the man: but I will say this much of him.--of all the anti-Lecompton Democracy that have been brought to my notice, he alone has the true, genuine rigg. And now, without endorsing anything else he had said, I will ask this andience to give three cheers for Hickman. The audience reason default. for Hickman. [The audience responded with three rousing cheers for Hickman.]

Another point in the copyright essay to which Another point in the copyright essay to which I would ask your attention, is rather a feature to be extracted from the whole thing, than from any ex-extracted from the whole thing, than from any ex-press declaration of it at any point. It is a general feature of that document, and, indeed, of all of Judge Douglas's discussions of this question, that the terri-tories of the United States and the States of this Un-ion are overthy allow that there is no difference it.

ich are exactly alked States and the States of this Un-ich are exactly alked—that there is no difference be-tween them at all, that the Constitution implies to the thrittories precisely as it does to the States,— arid that the United States Government, multice the Constitution, may not do in a State what it may not do in a territory, and what it must do in a State, it must do in a territory. Goutanza it does must do in a territory. Gentlemen, is that a true view of the case? It is necessary for this Squatter reignty, but is it true ? Let us consider. What does it depend upon ! It

depends altogether upon the proposition that the States must, without the interference of the general government, do all those things that pertain crelu vively to themselves-that are local in their nature that have no connection with the general government. After Judge Douglas has established this proposition, which nobody disputes or ever has dis-outed, he proceeds to assume, without proving it, that shavery is one of these little, unimporting, trivial matters, which are of just about as much conse-quence as the question would be to me, whether my neighbor should raise horned cattle or plant tobacco, laughter); that there is no moral question about it, but that it is altogether a matter of dollars and cents; but that it is altogener a matter of uonars and cents; that when a new territory is opened for settlement, the first man who goes into it may plant there a thing, which, like the Canada thiatle, or some other of those pests of the soil, cannot be dug out by the isillions of men who will come thereafter; that it is me of those little things that is so trivial in its na ture that it has no effect upon anybody save the few men who first plant it upon the soil; that it is not a thing which in any way affects the family of commu-

utics composing these States, nor any way endan-gers the general government. Judge Doughs ig-nores altogether the very well known fact, that we have never had a serious menace to our political ex-stence, except its prang from this thing which he chooses to regard as only upon a par with onions and polators. Hamcher 1: [Langhter.]

constitute a government, and canable of perform-ing its various functions and dutic, a fact to be ascer-tained and determined by wheth do you think ?--Judge Donghas says, " by Congrets!" [Laughter.] "Whether the number shall be fixed at ten, fif-teen, or twenty thousand inhabitants does not affect

ular Sovereighty, by his own words, does not pertain to the few persons who warder uppn the public do-main in violation of law. We have his words for that. When it does betain to them, is when at the are sufficient to be formed into an organized political community, and he fixes the minimum for that an community, and he fixes the minimum for that at 10,000, and the maximum at 20,000. Now I would like to know what is to be done with the 9,000? Are they all to be treated, until; they are large enough to be organized into a political community, as wanderers upon the public land in violation of law? And it so treated with driven out of what point and the source of the sour and it so treated and driven out, at what point o And it is to treated and unren out, at what point of time would there ever be ten thousand?. (Great laughter.) If they were not driven out, but remained there as trespassers upon the public land in violation of the law, can they establish slavery there! No, of the law, can they establish slavery inercontract, the Judge says popular sorrerighty don't pertain to them then. Can they exclude it then? No, popu-them then. I would them then. Can they extinue it then? So, popu-lar sourceignty dou't pertain to them then. I would like to know, in the case covered by the Essay, what condition the people of the Territory are in before they reach the number of ten thousand?

But the main point I wish to ask attention to i that the question as to when they shall have reached a sufficient number to be formed into a regular or ganized community, is to be decided " by Congress Judge Douglas says so. Well, gontlemen, that is about all we want. [Here some one in the crowd made a remark inaudible to the reporter; whereupon Mr. L. continued.] No, that is all the Southerners wast. That is what all those who are for slavery want. They doznot want Congress to prohibit slav what is they downor what congress to promote stav-ery from coming into new territories, and they do not want Popular Sovereignty to binder it; and as Congress is to shy when they are ready to be organ-ized, all that the South has to do is to get Congress is bold off

Let Congress hold off until they are ready to be admitted as a State had the South has all it wrats in taking shavery into and planting it in all the territo-rics that we now have; or hereafter may have. In a word, the whole thing, at a dash of the per, is at last put in the power of Congress. for if they do not have this popular sovereignty until Congress organ-izes them. I ask if at last it does not come from Con-gress? izes them, I ask if at last it does not come from Con-gress? If, at last, it anouhts to anything at all, Congress gives it to them. I submit this rather, for your reflection than for comment. After all that is, said, at last by a dash of the pen everything flut has gone belore is undoing, and he puts the whole ques-tion under the control of Congress. After fighting the at last places the whole matter under the control of that power which he had been contending against end arrives at a result directly contrary to what h had been laboring to do. He at last leaves th whole matter in the control of Congress.

There are two main objects, as I understand it; this Harper's Magazine essay. One was to show, in possible, that the men of our revolutionary times

polators. [Langhter.] Turn it, and contemplate it in another view. He says, that according to his Popular Sovereignty, the general government may give to the territories, gov-ernors, judges, marshals, secretaries, and they must not touch upon this other question. Why The question of who shall be governor of a territory for a year or two, and pass away, without his trick being left nyon the soil, or an act which he did fir good or for wril being left behind, is a question. of yeast na-tional magnitude. It is so much opposed in its na-times to the first of the suppression of statements that really belong to the suppression of statements that really belong to

comes in the Union in the form of the State of Wisconsing everything was made to conform with the ordinant of '6? excluding slavery from that vast extent

out the history of this country. Begin with the nen of the revolution, and go down for sixty entire years.

ountry. I omitted to mention in the right place that the oustitution of the United States was in process of cing framed when that ordinance was first made by the Congress of the Cov federation ; and one of th first acts of Congress itself under the new Constitu-tion itself was to give force to that ordinance by put ing power to carry it out in the hands of the new o ficers under the Constitution, in place of the old one who had been legislated out of existence by the change in the government from the Confederation to the Constitution. Not only so, but I believe Indiana the Constitution. Not only so, but I believe induces once or twice, if not Ohio, petitioned the general government for the privilege of sus rending that pro-vision and allowing them to have slaves. A report inade by Mr. Randolph of Virginia, himself a slave holder, was directly against it, and the action was to refuse them the privilege of violating the ordinance of '87

This period of history which I have run over brief

This period of history which I have run over brief-ly, is, I presume, as familiar to most of this assembly as any other part of the bistory of our county. I suppose that few of my hearers, are, tot as familiar with that part of history as I am, and I only mention it to recall your, attention to it at this time. And hence I ask how extraordinar y a thing it is that a man who has occupied a position upon the floor of the Senate of the United Sta tes, who is now in his third term, and who looks to use the government of this whole country fall into his own hands, pretend this whole country fall into his own hands, pretending to give a truthful and a ccurate history of the slav-

ing to give a truthill and a ceurate history of the slav-ery question in this countr, f, should, so, entirely ig-nore the whole of that portion of our history—the most important of all. Is it not a most extraordin-ary speciacle that a man should stand up and ask for any confidence in his stat ements, who sets out as he does with portions of his tory calling moon the nondoes with portions of his tory calling upon the peo-ple to believe that it is a true and fair representation

pie to believe that it is a true and har representation when the leading nart, and controlling feature of the whole history, is carefully suppressed 2 But the mere leaving out is not the most remark-able feature of this units remarkable easay. His able feature of this my ist remarkable essay. His proposition is to establish that the leading men of the revolution were for his great principle of non-in-tervention by the government in the question of slavery in the territor(see, while history shown that they decided in the cases, actually, brought before them, in exactly the contrary way, and he knows it. Not only did they so decide at that time, but they stuck to it during saxty years, through theck and thin, as long as there way, one of the revolutionary herees as long as there was, one of the revolutionary heroe, npon the stage of political action. Through their whole course, from first to hast, they cang to free dom. And now he acks the start of the start of the dom. And now he asks the community to believe that the men of the revolution were in favor of his great principle, when we have the naked history that bey thomselves dealt with this very subject matter of his principle, and utterly repudiated his principle of his principle, and utterly repudiated his principle, acting upon a greeisely contrary ground. It is an inipudent and absurd at if a prosecuting attorney should stand up before a jary, and ask them to com-vict A as the munderer of B, while B was walking alive before them. (Cheers and laughter.) If say again, if Judge Douglas asserts that the meri of the revolution acted upon principles, by which, to be consistent with themselves, they onght to have adopted his popular sovereignty, then, upon a con-sideration of his own argument, he had, a right to make you believe that they understood the principles of government, but misapplied thein; that he has

adsension of this principle, "He has a right to try to per

the revolution, and go down for sixty entire years, ready decided, except that there is a little quibble ong the lawyers between the words dicta and cision. They have already decided a negro cannot be made free by territorial legislation. What is that Dred Scott decision? Judge Dorg-

as labors to show that it is one thing, while I think t is altogether different. It is a long opinion, but t is all embodied in this short statement:

preme Court is. The first two thi

"The Constitution of the United States forbids deprive a man of his property, without Jongress to due process of Law; the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in that Constitu-tion; therefore, if Congress shall undertake to say that a man's slave is no longer his slave, when ho crosses a certain line into a territory, that is depri-ving him of his property, without due process of law, and is unconstitutional.

There is the whole Dred Scott decision. They add that as Gongress cannot do so itself, Congress cannot confer any power to do so, and hence any effort by the territorial legislature to do either of these things; absolutely decided against. It is a foregone conclu-

sion by that couft. Now as to this indirect mode by "unfriendly leg. islation," all lawyers nere win reach, under a mo-that such a proposition cannot be tolerated for a mo-ment, because a legislature cannot indirectly do that which it cannot accomplish directly. lation," all lawyers here will readily understand . ment, because a legislature cannot "utrectly too that which it cannot accomplish directly." Then I say any legislation to control, this property, as property, for its bénefits as property, would be hailed by this Dred Scott Supreme Court, and fully sustained; but any legislation driving slave property out, or destroy-ing it as property, directly, or indirectly, will most assuredly, by that same Court, be held unconstitu-tional.

tional. Judge Douglas says if the Constitution carries Judge Doughs mys. if the Constitution carries slavery into the territories, beyond the power of the people of the territories, beyond the power of the people of the territories to control it as other proper-ty, then it follins logically that overy one who swears to support the constitution of the United States, must give that support to that property which it needs.— And it the constitution carries slavery into the terri-tories beyond the power of the people to control it as other property, then it also carries it into the States, because the constitution is the supreme law of the land. Now, gentlemen, if it were not for iny excessive modestry. I would say that I told that very thing to Judge Douglas quite a year ago. This ar-gument is here, in print, and if it were not for my modesty, as I said, I might call your attention to it. modesty, as I said, I might call your attention to it. If you read it you will find that I not only made that argument, but made it better than he has made it since. [Langhter.] There is, however, this difference. I say now,

and said then, there is no cort of question that the Supreme Court hus decided that it is the right of the slaveholder to take his slave and hold him in the ter-Jawcholder to take his slave and hold him in the teri ritory, and saying this, Judge Douglas 'himself ad-mits the conclusion: He says if that is so, this con-sequence would follow; his argument is, the decision cannot, therefore bd that way—" that would spoil my popular, sovereignity, and it cannot be possible that 'this great principle has been squelched out-in this extraordinary way. It might be, if it were not for the extraordinary conservation of spoiling any humthe extraordinary consequence of spoiling my hum-bug," [Cheers and laughter.]

Another feature of the Judge's argument about the Dred Scott case is an effort to show that the decisio deals altogether in declarations of negatives; that the constitution does not affirm anything as expound-ied by the Dred Scott declaion, but it only declares a want of power—a total abstinence of power, in refer-ence to the territories. It seems to be his purpose to make the whole of that decision to result in a mereegative declaration of a want of power in Congress to do anything in relation to this matter in the terri-tories. I know the opinion of the Judges states that there is a total absence of power; but that is, unfor-timately, not all it states; for the Judges add that the right of property in a slave is distinctly and ex-pressive affirmed in the Constitution. It does not stop at saying that the right of property in a slave is rec-ognized in the constitution, is declared to exist some-where in the constitution, but says it is effirmed in the constitution. Its language is equivalent to aying that it is embodied and so woren into that instruthere is a total absence of power ; but that is, unforment that it cannot be detached without breaking the constitution itself. In a word, it is part of th

Building and a singularly unfortunate in his effort to make out that decision to be altogether negative, when the express language at the vital part is that this is distinctly affirmed in the constitution. I think myself, and I repeat it here, that this decision does not merely carry slavery into the territories, but by its logical conclusions it carries it into the States in which we live. One provision of that constitution is that it shall be the supreme law of the land-I ito not quote the language-any constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This red Scott decision says that the right of pro a share is affirmed in that constitution which is the supreme law of the land, any State constitution of law to the contrary notwithstanding. Then I as law to the contrary notwithstanding. Then I that to desired a thing which is distinctly affire olly affirmed [CONTINUED ON YOURTH PARE.]